

Date: Mon, 15 Feb 93 12:07:29 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #215  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Mon, 15 Feb 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    215

Today's Topics:

    Any Amateur Radio clubs in London, England  
    Converter circuit ban is unenforcable (2 msgs)  
        Expanded memories for radios  
        Ham Radio Causes Cancer!  
        Help CW practice  
    ka9q source that I can compile. Where?  
    kits - subject to type acceptance, or not? (2 msgs)  
        Mystery MF/LF CW signals  
        NMO-Mount 10-meter ant.?  
        ORBS\$046.2liners  
    Question about QSL information  
    Spice Model for MAR-8 MMIC amplifiers  
    What does dit-dit mean?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.  
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Date: Mon, 15 Feb 1993 16:27:58 GMT  
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!  
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ira.uka.de!math.fu-berlin.de!news.netmbx.de!Germany.EU.net!  
mcsun!fuug!krk!oh2lre@ames.arpa  
Subject: Any Amateur Radio clubs in London, England  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hallo you Englishman!

I am going to stay on a one week visit in London, England. My callsign is

OH2LRE and I am quite young boy. I would like to know wether there is any Amateur radio clubs in London. I would like to visit one of them if I have time. I leave Finland in weekend 20, 21 Feb. 93 and travel back in weekend 27, 28 Feb. 93. I have amateur licence in class CEPT 1 so working is not problem. I take my 2m hand-held with and like to know the repeater frequencies what are used in London.  
So please tell me the amateur radio clubs addresses and the repeater frequencies in London.

Than you very much, Simo

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 1993 14:55:15 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!cs.utexas.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!  
magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cleveland.Freenet.Edu!  
ce393@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Converter circuit ban is unenforcable  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

How about UHF-TV tuners, the old turret kind? They're your very own downconverter, your choice of 6 Mhz spectrum-chunks, knob-selectable. And I guess those VCR varactor tuners are out, too (if I make a home-made spectrum analyzer, that's illegal?) (BTW, I don't give a flying bleep about cellular, but I do want to try that tuner trick for the public service bands...)

This is PRECISELY the point I brought up with my congressman when this came up a year ago, albeit in less technical terms. Pick any fleamarket or yardsale and I can have something to hear cellular with.

73's, Dave, N1KGH

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Date: Mon, 15 Feb 1993 16:30:24 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!sgiblab!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!The-  
Star.honeywell.com!umn.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!tweek@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Converter circuit ban is unenforcable  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <lloasjINNjrv@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> ce393@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David C. Moisan) writes:

>

>How about UHF-TV tuners, the old turret kind? They're your very own  
>downconverter, your choice of 6 Mhz spectrum-chunks, knob-selectable.

If I read the FCC's bulletin right, I think that the only converters it mentioned were those which were capable of converting DIGITAL signals to ANALOG. Block converters convert analog to analog.

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 93 14:01:08 GMT  
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!rpi!newsserver.pixel.kodak.com!laidbak!tella5!  
jwa@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Expanded memories for radios  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In case my last posting about this subject didn't make it to rec.radio.amateur.misc, here it is again.

I heard that Willco Electronics will be developing memory boards for other radios like the Kenwood R5000 or the Yeasu FT757 and even the PRO-2006. The board will replace the existing RAM memory chip.

The installation requires the removal of the memory chip and replacing it with the "baby board" that contains the extended memory. The board will have logic circuitry that will automatically scan through the banks of memories or you can disable the function and separately scan any of the 32 banks.

---  
Jack Albert                      Fellow Radio Buff  
                    Tele (708) 512-7854  
Tellabs, Inc.                      FAX (708) 852-7346  
4951 Indiana Ave.                      jwa@tellabs.com  
Lisle, IL  
60532                      Do things really go better with Coca-Cola?

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 93 19:19:26 GMT  
From: ogicse!emory!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302110934.AA26632@glas.rtsg.mot.com> woods@glas.rtsg.mot.COM (Simon Woodworth) writes:  
>Just to add to the debate .... here in Ireland they want to build

>a Loran-C transmitter on the west coast as part of a general up-  
>grade to the European navigation network. Output power will be  
>750 kW (yes, kilowatts) and the transmitting mast will be located  
>in a fairly isolated spot. I haven't a clue what the frequency is

Loran-C is always exactly 100KHz. It is a pulsed transmission, so the  
750KW is the peak pulse power. The pulse is only 10 cycles long (eg. 100uS)  
and is repeated every 5000-10000uS Depending on the particular loran chain's  
repetition rate. This makes the duty cycle from .0001 - .0002%. This

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

[OOPS! Make that 1 to 2%, Sorry! Divided when I should have multiplied. :-(]  
[The rest is ok, I think? - cfh]

means that the average power emitted from this transmitter is from 7.5KW to  
15KW. Not all that much really. You get much more power from most any  
AM broadcast band transmitter, and nearly as much from your local ham using  
a nonlinear (and you can probably get much closer to the ham!).

Will this pulsed power hurt you? From the distance that you are likely to  
be exposed to it, not likely. But nobody knows for absolute certain. Life  
doesn't come with guarantees.

One thing that is for certain, is that countless lives will be saved by the  
reliable, cheap, realtime, navigational information that this transmitter  
will provide to ships and aircraft in your region.

73,

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV	"Remember, the only interest the media has
chuck@eng.umd.edu	in the news is deposited in their bank
	accounts." - Anonymous, or maybe me?

-----

Date: 15 Feb 93 17:09:38 GMT  
From: olivea!apple!kchen@ames.arpa  
Subject: Help CW practice  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jahern@geohub.gcn.uoknor.edu (Jud Ahern) writes:

>Try this: Stare into space (or maybe at some spot on your paper other  
>than where you are writing) as you copy. Concentrate your mind on  
>hearing and recognizing letters, while your hand writes them. Of course,  
>your letters may go off the lines a bit, but who cares at this point?  
>Anyhow, I found this helped me to copy behind.

I second this methodology. It may have something to do with the barain not being able to handle well consecutively processing letters into words while also processing the on-off-keyed thingies into letters.

By concentrating just on the letters, I seem to be able to copy faster; it may work for you too. I am also less tempted to go back and correct errors -- a fatal mistake, I find.

Sort of silly since it is words that you want to understand in the end, but if it helps you pass the exam, what the heck.

Being severely near-sighted, I simply take off my glasses when I copy; that way, I can keep the lines straight :-). Another method is to use a keyboard to copy and not look at the screen (worked well for me until I started copying code faster than I could type :-) when you are practicing.

Another thing: try writing smaller. You can form characters faster that way. I find that when I write at a slant (sort of italics), I can also write faster. And, don't form block alphabets. Use lower case script writing. Afterall, historically, script writing was invented so that the scribes could scribe faster.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY  
Apple Computer, Inc.

kchen@apple.com

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 93 16:17:37 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: ka9q source that I can compile. Where?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi, I've just grabbed the ka9q source from ucsd.edu. It was in the file RCS.TAR.Z. The trouble is that I don't have rcs and so cannot convert the .c%v files to the latest .c files (and the .h%v,.s%v) Is there a copy of rcs that I can use (dos or unix), or better still a site that holds just the latest source files without any rcs headers or footers.

Also I'm looking to set up a 9600 baud link to a internet<->packet gateway. This will be for private use of Sheffield Hallam Uni staff I'm afraid. (There will also be a general 1200 baud link, to the gateway machine which will mirror ucsd hopefully, but not allow users onto the internet). Anyway, I need to ensure that when I use the system remotely as sysop it really is me. Is there an

encryption package that someone has created and added to ka9q?

Thanks

JJ

:: Jon Jagger J.R.Jagger@shu.ac.uk

:: Sheffield Hallam University, Pond Sreet, SHEFFIELD S1 1WB

:: Tel 0742 533802/432889 (work/home) Fax 0743 533840

:: Newspaper ad: Men wanted for expanding contracting company!

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 1993 12:57:13 -0500

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!cs.utexas.edu!qt.cs.utexas.edu!

news.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!genrad.com!genrad.com!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: kits - subject to type acceptance, or not?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Rick,

I know that any Amplifier Kit capable of providing gain between 24 & 30mhz must be FCC type accepted.

I discovered this quite painfully when I purchased a 20w Amplifier 'Kit' from Communication Concepts Inc of Xenia OH. They advertise in QST, CQ, 73 etc.

Its a mom & pop operation and i think the son works there too.I built the AN779L 20w Amp 'Kit' and upon firing it up it promptly smoked the output transistors.You are supplied with a 'Hint' sheet - not a instructions to build the 'Kit'.The 'Hint' sheet says that the Amplifier is subject to thermal runawayif the value of a resistor is below 83 ohms - they supply 75ohms !!!.  
Yes I know it was awfully silly of me to use this 75 ohm resistor even though they told me not to but.....

I called them up and spoke to the lady who said "sorry no warranty on soldered devices" I then asked for the manager and was asked to call back and speak to Rodger. I was informed that I had not purchased a kit but a 'Complete Parts set as described in the Motorola Bulletins' and as the Motorola bulletin called for a 83 ohm resistor CCI supply the nearest value of 75 ohms even though they \*KNOW\* this will smoke the Amplifier !!!.

Why you may ask do they do this funny stuff? Because if they didnt they would be required to obtain type acceptance on their range of HF 'Complete Component sets'.

So they use sneaky & devious statements to avoid Warranty and Acceptance issues If you look very closely at the CCI advert you will see the word 'Kit' along side their range of VHF/UHF amplifiers as these do not need type acceptance or any FCC adherence to specification

I returned the Amplifier and called Visa to stop the payment.The people at

Visa were astounded that CCI were doing this stuff and promptly credited my account.

And all because of the FCC type acceptance problem.

73 Trevor G3WQO AB5EU still exiled in Texas.

-----  
Date: Mon, 15 Feb 1993 19:23:43 GMT  
From: sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!mprgate!  
mprgate.mpr.ca!vanderby@ames.arpa  
Subject: kits - subject to type acceptance, or not?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Yes I know it was awfully silly of me to use this 75 ohm resistor even though  
>they told me not to but.....

So you screwed up your kit and then want it to be fixed on warranty?

>I returned the Amplifier and called Visa to stop the payment. The people at  
>Visa were astounded that CCI were doing this stuff and promptly credited  
>my account.

This is interesting, as I have seen TV programs where it was said that  
using Visa was like using cash. i.e. no stop payments were allowed.  
Hmmm....

-----  
Date: Mon, 15 Feb 93 10:25:48 PST  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!cs.utexas.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!  
saimiri.primite.wisc.edu!caen!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!bcsc02.gov.bc.ca!  
JMACCON@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Mystery MF/LF CW signals  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <ljh1.729467341@crux1.cit.cornell.edu>  
ljh1@crux2.cit.cornell.edu (Leif J. Harcke) writes:

>  
>While tuning around the 100-500 kHz band a couple of months ago, I  
>heard some strange CW signals. They were groups of 3 letters being  
>sent at approx 10 wpm.  
>  
> ... stuff deleted ...  
>Anyone on the net know what these signals are?  
>--

>Leif J. Harcke, N3EEN  
>Leif-Harcke@cornell.edu

These signals are likely beacons. There are two types, aviation and marine, and they are used to pinpoint such things as airports, offshore drilling platforms and other points of reference for air and sea traffic.

There is a good book called: The World below 500 KHz  
Author: L. Peter Carron, Jr.  
Publisher: Universal Shortwave Radio Research  
1280 Aida Drive, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, 43068  
ISBN: 0-960-7242-1-4

The following is quoted from that book:

"Beacons, also known as NDB's (Non-Directional Beacons), are popular game for longwave listeners. There are thousands worldwide, most will be found between 190 and 435KHz.

Generally speaking, NDB's run fairly low power. Those in the U.S. average 25 watts or so. Exceptions to this are some used by the Federal Aviation Administration which transmit weather forecasts (in AM) along with their morse identifier. These often operate at 500 to 1,000 watts.

Canadian beacons are another story. These average powers of several hundred watts and many run 1,000 to 2,000 watts. As would be expected, they can be heard at greater distances than their U.S. counterpart.

There are other differences between U.S. and Canadian beacons that can help you recognize the type to which you are listening. The majority of NDB's in the U.S. continually repeat their identifiers. In Canada the ident is given and then followed by a long dash. Also, many Canadian beacons begin their call with a "Y" and quite a few include numbers. Most U.S. beacons use letters only."

The book goes on to more detail on NDB's and lists some commonly heard ones. The ones in you note are not in the list. The reference section at the back of the book contains the following addresses:

The Longwave Club of America  
45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057  
-devoted to the promotion of DXing and experimenting on frequencies below 550KHz and ecativity on the 1750 meter band.

THE BEACON GUIDE - a book available from:  
Century Print Shop, 6059 Essex Street, Riverside, CA 92054  
-lists over 5,000 radio beacons heard between 190 and 2,000 KHz



There is some interesting stuff going on in the LF band. From the book, I understand that in the U.S. you can have a Low Frequency Experimental Radio Station operating in the 1750 meter band without a license. Apparently Part 15 of the FCC regs cover this -I don't know, because I operate under Canadian regulations.

73 de VE7GED  
handle here is John

John MacConnachie, Senior Technical Analyst,  
BC Systems Corporation, Victoria, B.C. Canada Tel: 604-389-3652  
VM Id: JMACCON MVS Id: SC63457 FAX: 604-389-3916  
Internet: jmaccon@bcsc02.gov.bc.ca

-----  
Date: Mon, 15 Feb 93 14:35:12 GMT  
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!mercury.cair.du.edu!diana.cair.du.edu!  
awinterb@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: NMO-Mount 10-meter ant.?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a permanently mounted NMO-type antenna for a couple of  
Larsen 2-meter antennas. Is there an NMO-type mount 10-meter  
antenna? Or is it time to punch another hole in the  
ol' Toyota? :-)

--  
Art Winterbauer N00QS  
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu  
Packet: n0oqs @ w0gvt.#neco.co.usa

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 93 17:55:11 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: ORBS\$046.2liners  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-046.N  
2Line Orbital Elements 046.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT  
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX February 15, 1993 BID:\$ORBS-046.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:  
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ

2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJ KKKKKKZ  
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN  
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A0-10

1 14129U 83 58 B 93034.09502976 -.000000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 9683  
2 14129 27.0236 41.6607 6012183 54.7431 347.8844 2.05880407 72504

U0-11

1 14781U 84 21 B 93046.09611398 .000000549 00000-0 10184-3 0 4007  
2 14781 97.8238 77.8331 0012964 31.5913 328.6069 14.68858390478794

RS-10/11

1 18129U 87 54 A 93045.81214806 .000000097 00000-0 99999-4 0 5537  
2 18129 82.9284 329.0657 0010958 303.9437 56.0673 13.72308232283067

A0-13

1 19216U 88 51 B 93045.46345107 -.000000062 00000-0 99999-4 0 5637  
2 19216 57.6475 332.9272 7262121 308.3679 6.4386 2.09722755 35789

F0-20

1 20480U 90 13 C 93044.20455127 .000000017 00000-0 67260-4 0 4384  
2 20480 99.0594 283.7688 0540939 7.5528 353.3323 12.83217568141417

A0-21

1 21087U 91 6 A 93045.39066264 .000000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 6988  
2 21087 82.9447 143.7058 0036018 6.0219 354.1345 13.74509158102571

RS-12/13

1 21089U 91 7 A 93043.01588136 .000000085 00000-0 83733-4 0 3937  
2 21089 82.9213 14.9359 0030957 33.2578 327.0513 13.74014278101336

U0-14

1 20437U 90 5 B 93044.69570921 .000000176 00000-0 76241-4 0 7209  
2 20437 98.6241 130.3164 0011088 184.5567 175.5518 14.29735325159783

A0-16

1 20439U 90 5 D 93046.10058181 .000000195 00000-0 83708-4 0 5449  
2 20439 98.6313 132.4918 0011058 180.0793 180.0392 14.29795854159991

D0-17

1 20440U 90 5 E 93043.72242124 .000000192 00000-0 82144-4 0 5460  
2 20440 98.6309 130.3095 0011191 188.0644 172.0363 14.29927437159669

W0-18

1 20441U 90 5 F 93035.22338149 .000000233 00000-0 98128-4 0 5476  
2 20441 98.6311 121.9214 0011597 215.3259 144.7153 14.29908715158455

L0-19

1 20442U 90 5 G 93046.07887758 .000000203 00000-0 86680-4 0 5452  
2 20442 98.6319 132.8348 0012282 180.8662 179.2508 14.30000338160017

U0-22

1 21575U 91 50 B 93040.24894820 .000000225 00000-0 83183-4 0 2436  
2 21575 98.4864 118.3602 0007834 324.9777 35.0893 14.36774641 82295

K0-23

1 22077U 92 52 B 93006.08586143 -.000000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 866  
2 22077 66.0809 303.5860 0013347 229.3565 130.6278 12.86275910 18999

## NOAA-9

1 15427U 84123 A 93043.56662339 .00000140 00000-0 84844-4 0 2952  
 2 15427 99.1175 81.5057 0015195 156.7597 203.4283 14.13481604421179

## NOAA-10

1 16969U 86 73 A 93044.75317575 .00000177 00000-0 84509-4 0 1431  
 2 16969 98.5238 63.3911 0012784 320.2168 39.8076 14.24763947333059

## MET-2/17

1 18820U 88 5 A 93038.77229793 .00000091 00000-0 75662-4 0 8527  
 2 18820 82.5454 301.8563 0017353 125.9575 234.3197 13.84672292253933

## MET-3/2

1 19336U 88 64 A 93045.11623004 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 229  
 2 19336 82.5461 309.0495 0018658 42.5340 317.7241 13.16955602219012

## NOAA-11

1 19531U 88 89 A 93043.67186269 .00000300 00000-0 18231-3 0 460  
 2 19531 99.1170 17.1006 0012740 69.2048 291.0492 14.12824564226099

## MET-2/18

1 19851U 89 18 A 93042.82302713 .00000100 00000-0 84194-4 0 7959  
 2 19851 82.5205 174.8553 0014499 158.1592 202.0188 13.84319416199841

## MET-3/3

1 20305U 89 86 A 93043.05136769 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 6967  
 2 20305 82.5485 253.1426 0017686 67.7356 292.5673 13.16009767158647

## MET-2/19

1 20670U 90 57 A 93042.99068402 .00000098 00000-0 82584-4 0 5457  
 2 20670 82.5431 237.8100 0017147 82.1184 278.1922 13.84160808132809

## FY-1/2

1 20788U 90 81 A 93042.94958910 .00000021 00000-0 25449-4 0 5151  
 2 20788 98.8754 72.8206 0013122 296.3149 63.6675 14.01271376125043

## MET-2/20

1 20826U 90 86 A 93042.84921834 .00000103 00000-0 87744-4 0 5453  
 2 20826 82.5257 176.0949 0013453 347.7867 12.2964 13.83532804119959

## MET-3/4

1 21232U 91 30 A 93042.82866290 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3486  
 2 21232 82.5460 156.3788 0018060 347.2286 12.8376 13.16817963 86828

## NOAA-12

1 21263U 91 32 A 93044.77106093 .00000231 00000-0 12159-3 0 5018  
 2 21263 98.6709 77.0002 0012442 208.8183 151.2294 14.22199053 91105

## MET-3/5

1 21655U 91 56 A 93043.13589312 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3980  
 2 21655 82.5528 102.8472 0013225 347.8367 12.2449 13.16814923 71969

## MIR

1 16609U 86 17 A 93046.36914705 .00014466 00000-0 18966-3 0 8804  
 2 16609 51.6200 111.1879 0002524 32.0662 328.1372 15.58820244400131

## HUBBLE

1 20580U 90 37 B 93045.71940112 .00002122 00000-0 18829-3 0 337  
 2 20580 28.4681 133.3314 0004697 196.4730 163.5680 14.92327945153206

## GRO

1 21225U 91 27 B 93045.54325657 .00033642 00000-0 28298-3 0 8189  
 2 21225 28.4626 108.7999 0005467 176.5196 183.5463 15.68352621105939

TUBSAT

1 21577U 91 50 D 93042.69934197 .000000195 000000-0 73839-4 0 2434  
2 21577 98.4879 120.4439 0006459 317.4088 42.6602 14.36337467 82629

SARA

1 21578U 91 50 E 93046.08354844 .000000539 000000-0 19097-3 0 4065  
2 21578 98.4893 124.9416 0004521 314.4285 45.6593 14.38227185 83174

UARS

1 21701U 91 63 B 93019.26540755 -.000000453 000000-0 -28981-4 0 2388  
2 21701 56.9836 58.3952 0004452 75.0880 285.0579 14.96563693 74004

FREJA

1 22161U 92 64 A 92365.58631514 .000000284 000000-0 18456-3 0 971  
2 22161 63.0059 201.9500 0769497 267.8411 83.4390 13.21543263 11273

/EX

-----  
Date: 15 Feb 93 17:43:53 GMT  
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!netsys!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!  
howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!uwm.edu!logicse!sequent!muncher.sequent.com!  
dale@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Question about QSL information  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a question about sending QSL cards and indicating the frequency used. On my cards I write down the actual frequency which I know is fine. How about just indicating the band used? What prompts the question is that I was one of a group operating a special event station. Filling out certificates would be easiest if we just had boxes to check for 28 MHZ, 21 MHZ and 14 MHZ Of course these aren't the \*exact\* frequencies we used, they just inidcate the bands we used. (We will also indicate mode used).

I know people go after things like worked all states on the 15 meter band. So I'm guessing a card with 21 MHZ checked is fine as a confirmation. Is there any need to indicate the what frequency we really used was or is indicating just the band sufficient?

Thanks for comments.

73, Dale.

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dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale  
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.  
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

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Date: 15 Feb 93 17:05:58 GMT  
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!milano!cactus.org!thompson@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Spice Model for MAR-8 MMIC amplifiers  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for Spice models (or macro models) for the MAR-8 MMIC amplifier. In fact models for any of the MAR amplifiers would be greatly appreciated. The devices are made by Avantek and Mini-Circuits Labs.

Thanks in advance,

Charlie Thompson  
WB4HVD

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Date: Mon, 15 Feb 1993 14:38:53 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!cs.utexas.edu!csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!fstop.csc.ti.com!linnig@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: What does dit-dit mean?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've heard dit-dit used in non-ham environments too...

When I started taking flying lessons I noticed that the big boys (flying on someone else's nickel) would acknowledge a non-critical comment from the air traffic controller by hitting their mic button twice.

I assumed that this was just easier for them to acknowledge this way since the mic button was often located on the control yoke.

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Mike Linnig, Texas Instruments Inc. | 97.43% of all statistics are made |  
Phone: (214) 575-3597 CALL: N5QAW | up; most of them (83.6 percent) |  
Internet: mike.linnig@dseg.ti.com | are wrong. |  
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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #215  
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